

Besieged Gemayel scraps Israeli treaty

BEIRUT, Lebanon (UPI) — President Amin Gemayel agreed to opponents' demands to scrap Lebanon's accord with Israel while his shattered army Thursday faced a threatened rebel assault on its last stronghold outside Beirut.

Syrian-supported Druze Moslem rebels maintained intense pressure on Gemayel by tightening their hold on a swath of coastline between Beirut and the Damour River, 5 miles south of the U.S. Marine base at Beirut International Airport.

The Lebanese army, demoralized and down to half of its strength of two weeks ago, lost the territory Tuesday and Wednesday. Remnants of the Fourth Brigade remained trapped between Damour and Israeli lines, 24 miles south of Beirut.

Radio reports said rebels were massing for an attack on government troops holding Souk El Gharb, the army's last remaining stronghold that overlooks the presidential palace, the Ministry of Defense and the U.S. ambassador's residence in the Beirut suburbs.

Pills and looting

Page 9A

"If some political breakthrough is not arrived at, they will send out another message," said a Western source close to the conflict, "and they will probably attack Souk El Gharb."

The army, aided by U.S. naval bombardments, held the village against intense rebel assaults last September.

Most of the remaining Lebanese army troops still under Gemayel's command were deployed in Christian east Beirut along a line confronting the Shiite Moslem rebels who took control of the western half of the city 10 days ago.

A Reagan administration official in Washington confirmed reports Gemayel had agreed to an eight-point peace plan containing a provision calling for abrogation of the U.S.-brokered accord reached with Israel May 17.

Beirut state radio later quoted "well-informed Lebanese sources" also confirming Gemayel had finally taken the critical decision to offer to tear up the agreement.

There was no immediate comment from the Christian-dominated Gemayel government. The Christian Phalange radio, in apparent reference to the accord, said Gemayel was about to make a "decision of destiny."

The eight-point plan also reportedly proposes a rapprochement among Lebanon's warring factions and the deployment within three months of a U.N. force to replace Israeli troops in the south and Syrian forces in the east and north.

Syrian-supported Druze Moslem militia leader Walid Jumblatt said the peace plan was "too little and too late" and vowed his troops would continue fighting until they toppled Gemayel.

"There won't ever be a compromise between us and Gemayel," Jumblatt said in a telephone interview from Damascus broad-

cast on Britain's Channel Four news "We don't care whether the treaty is abrogated or not," he said.

The influential Beirut newspaper, Al Nahar, reported efforts were under way to arrange a summit between Gemayel and Syrian President Hafez Assad on the peace plan, which the U.S. official said Saudi Arabia played a key role in forging.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir warned Gemayel against abrogating the accord. A Foreign Ministry official said if the accord was broken Israel would be forced into military action to prevent Palestinian guerrillas from returning to southern Lebanon.

Western sources said scrapping the accord, which calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon in return for security measures along the Lebanese-Israeli border, could mean Israel will never pull out of Lebanon.

Abrogation of the accord, never formally ratified by Gemayel's government, is an overriding concern of Syria. Syria feels the

accord threatens its traditional dominance in Lebanon because of the mediating role the United States played.

In Beirut, visiting Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini said most of the 1,400-man Italian contingent of the four-nation peace-keeping force will leave Lebanon within a few days. Remaining servicemen will run a hospital.

The United States plans to withdraw its 1-470 Marines to ships offshore within a month or so while Britain has removed its 115-man contingent. France has not said yet whether it will withdraw its 1,200 troops.

At the United Nations the United States pledged to enter serious talks without preconditions on replacing the multinational force with U.N. troops to supervise peace not just in Beirut but preferably throughout Lebanon.

Britain suggested giving U.N. observer teams now in Beirut unspecified "confidence-building" tasks before a U.N. peace force can take over there. Britain has pulled out its 119-man contingent.

Bobby Seale has altered his activist methods; The need for change remains intact for the Black Panther founder

By William Heaster
Missourian staff writer

The goatee, the leather jacket and the black beret are gone, but Bobby Seale still has fire in his eyes.

That became evident in the appearances the co-founder of the Black Panther Party made on the University campus Wednesday and Thursday. Seale's visit, which included speaking to some University classes, culminated in a lecture and discussion Thursday night.

The 47-year-old Seale continues to preach about social justice and changing the "corporate-money-rich" power structure, but with notable differences: no guns and no violence.

"Don't do what I did," he told the crowd at Jesse Auditorium. "Don't go out there with no guns." The Black Panthers carried guns because they were needed as an "equalizer" against police to defend their democratic rights, Seale said.

But Seale did encourage the people to organize and create community-based economic groups that would give more power to the people through the election process. That was his aim in creating the

Black Panther Party, he said, not the promotion of violence.

Seale has not lost sight of that goal since the decline of the party 10 years ago. He has formed Advocates Scene Inc., a non-profit community organizing network that encourages and funds the formation of local coalitions to increase their economic and political clout in a community.

Throughout his 90-minute talk, Seale stressed the need for unity among people working for political and economic change.

Seale dismissed the idea of "dropping out of the system" or taking an individualistic attitude. "We are all interrelated or interconnected in one way, shape or form," he said.

These comments came from a man who, along with Huey Newton, formed a militant, revolutionary political party in 1966 bent upon changing what they believed was a racist and oppressive society. It was a movement that excited — and scared — many people. Seale said the party was 7,000-strong across the nation in early 1969.

"But that was another time, another history," he said. "But it was good history."

He reflected on that history in an

interview Wednesday, discussing why the Black Panther Party was formed and why it disintegrated.

There is a widespread misconception about the organization, Seale said, because the violent incidents that involved the Black Panthers are focused on.

"The party was about more than confrontation with the police in the streets," he said. "One of our original goals was to run our own candidates for political office." Seale said the Panthers wanted politicians who would respond to the needs of the minorities in the Oakland ghettos.

He and Newton formed the party and wrote its 10-point program essentially because the city government ignored the problem of police brutality in the ghettos. Seale said the black community wanted a police review board established.

Frustrated by the system, Seale said the Panthers then began the practice of watching the police in the ghettos. Using Newton's legal knowledge, Seale said that the party knew every citizen had the right to observe a police officer carry out his duties "as long as he stayed a reasonable distance away, which the California Supreme Court had said was 8 to 10 feet."



Bobby Seale, ex Black Panther, spoke at the University's Jesse Auditorium Thursday night.

The Panthers carried law books, tape recorders and shotguns. Seale said the shotguns were for protection, because a similar tactic by blacks in Watts, an area of Oakland, Calif., a year earlier without

arms did not work. That's what blew the whole damn nation's mind," he said.

And that's when the politicians

See OVERCROWDED, Page 12A

University review plan suggested

By Teresa Moran
Missourian staff writer

The University Faculty Council on Thursday approved 12 principles that it recommends be used by the Board of Curators Long Range Planning and Steering Committee in evaluating programs for budget reductions.

The council's three-member executive committee will make the recommendation at the long-range planning committee's Feb. 25 meeting. It also will present the principles on Monday to Chancellor Barbara Uehling and Provost Ron Bunn, who probably will agree with them, said Chairman David Leuthold.

At its Feb. 10 meeting the Board of Curators approved a deadline of Oct. 15, 1984, for programs to be considered for review on all four campuses.

Following that meeting, the board issued a statement outlining basic principles of the evaluation process.

In line with that statement, the council emphasized that central administration and campus non-academic programs be evaluated along with the degree programs on all four campuses.

Furthermore, the council does not want the evaluation to be based on a one-to-10 value rating because that does not specify what will happen to the programs. If an evaluation is to take place, the Faculty Council said, then the evaluators should suggest the specific fate of the programs to Uehling, President James Olson and the Board of Curators rather than just rate them. The long-range planning committee has decided that some schools, colleges and departments will either be eliminated, have their budget reduced, continue to get the same level of funding or get budget increases.

In addition, the council recommended

✓ Evaluations first be done of duplicated academic programs within the University system.

✓ Any funds freed by eliminating an academic or administrative program should remain on the campus where the program was dropped.

✓ Funds freed from the central administration budget should be allocated to the campuses and be used to bolster the stronger degree programs.

✓ The Board of Curators or the president should designate in advance how much each campus will have to reduce its budget. The reductions should be proportional for all campuses and the central administration.

✓ Evaluations should be done on a departmental basis rather than by degree programs.

✓ The criteria should be the same for all academic evaluations. Non-academic evaluations also should use only one set of criteria.

✓ The evaluations should include, as much as possible, current information from ongoing program reviews.

At the council meeting, Leuthold urged faculty members to consider an evaluation process they think would work.

Uehling has emphasized that she wants faculty input during the program evaluation instead of the process used two years ago when \$7 million in academic programs were slated for reduction or elimination. Then, Bunn suggested the cuts and a faculty committee reviewed his so-called list. Eventually the supporters in the areas to be cut argued that the faculty, staff and the public had not been involved in an ill-conceived evaluation process.

Controversy still at heels of ex-warden

By Greg Campbell
State capital bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — Don Wyrick went from the big house to bigger and better things last December, but he goes back for visits all the time.

"Unless I'm out of town," he said, "I'm in the penitentiary almost every night."

On Thursday, Wyrick, former warden of the Missouri State Penitentiary, was back again. He was called in to help restore order after the stabbing death of a black inmate that triggered racial tensions and led to the stabbing of two white prisoners.

Wyrick started his corrections career in 1959 as a prison guard and

INSIGHT

had worked his way to warden by 1974. All of his promotions except the latest one have been by competitive merit examination, he said. "I was either first or awful close."

Last December, Wyrick replaced David Blackwell as director of adult institutions. Now Wyrick is in charge of 12 prisons, the state half-way houses and various other programs.

Wyrick said he likes his new job. It means more administrative work and also gives him a chance to visit virtually all of the state's correc-

tional facilities and employees.

He said he enjoys checking on the progress of inmates he knew at the penitentiary. Recently he visited Missouri Eastern Correctional Facility at Pacific which he began in 1961 with 21 honor prisoners. "The inmates were all shaking my hand and congratulating me (on the promotion) — it was sort of a homecoming," he said.

Unlike the inmates, Rep. Fred Williams, D-St. Louis, has no congratulations to offer. "I wouldn't recommend him for anything but being terminated,"

Williams said he has not paid close attention to the Department of Corrections lately, but he and other

black legislators have been critical of Wyrick's performance over the years.

"I don't know how he's going to fit into his new job," Williams said. "But I didn't like him as warden." He accused Wyrick of being responsible for prison unrest and said many prisoners swear that Wyrick ran a goon squad inside the penitentiary.

Wyrick has been around so long, and is so well-connected, that he is hard to get rid of, Williams said. Wyrick could cause anyone who wanted to oust him a lot of trouble, Williams added.

However, more conservative lawmakers have been strong supporters

of Wyrick and the way he ran the state penitentiary. Members of the House and Senate Correctional Institutions committees say they are impressed with Wyrick.

"He knows prisons as well as any man in the state," said Sen. John Dennis echoing the comments of Corrections Director Lee Roy Black and others.

"I hated to see him leave as warden because he had such a handle on everything, but I was glad that he got the promotion," Dennis said.

"Mr. Wyrick is a very straightforward fellow," said Rep. Merrill Townley, R-Chambers. "He's always

See SEALE, Page 12A

Education boards discuss requirements

By Greg Campbell
State capital bureau

JEFFERSON CITY — Two state education boards met Thursday to discuss what high school seniors and college freshmen should have in common.

The Missouri Board of Education, which deals with elementary and secondary education, and the Coordinating Board for Higher Education grappled with whether to require computer science and foreign language courses in high school.

The coordinating board presented a list of courses that high school students in Kentucky are required to take before they can enter college.

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education requires a year of computer science, two years of foreign language, four years of English, three years of mathematics, three

Other states' high school graduates must study computer science and language to enter college

years of science, three years of social science and a year of fine arts.

The University of Missouri agreed on system-wide standards that will go into effect in 1987. Foreign language courses are suggested but not required.

Other public colleges in Missouri determine their own admission standards, except Missouri Southern and Missouri Western state colleges. They are required by law to accept any student with a high school diploma.

According to a report from the coordinating board, Kentucky students who completed the program

stayed in college longer, had higher grade point averages and earned more credit hours per semester.

The boards spent most of their time discussing the computer science and foreign language requirements.

Gerald Sprong, chairman of the coordinating board, argued that requiring the courses could be a step in the wrong direction. "We don't want to make a bunch of folks who can run a computer but can't read a graph," he said.

Some school districts estimated that adding the requirements would

cost \$20,000 to \$60,000, Sprong said.

Sprong presented the group with the results of a survey of school superintendents on what more would be needed to implement the plan. More than 55 percent of the responding superintendents said their districts could not offer the classes now.

The results are preliminary, however. Only 140 of the state's 456 districts have responded so far.

Other board members objected to the plan because it did not suggest any means to pay for the additional programs.

Despite the objections to the com-

puter requirement, Board of Education member Robert Welling noted that many of the members of both boards strongly favored creating a language requirement.

Currently, he said, only one school district in the state requires its students to take a foreign language course before graduating.

There is some question on whether the coordinating board has the authority to set college admission standards. Nonetheless, the Kentucky plan is being presented for preliminary discussion.

The boards also discussed a plan to issue "college recommendation certificates" to high school students who have completed courses recommended by the Board of Education.

The certificates would be given in addition to a diploma, and the recommended courses could be voluntary.